

**CONDITIONS.**  
 "THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *one Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

**To the Independent Voters of Adams County.**  
 FELLOW-CITIZENS :  
 I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.  
 Your Humble Servant,  
**WILLIAM S. COBEAN.**  
 April 6. te

**To the Independent Voters of Adams County.**  
 A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a *FREE-MASON*, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.  
 Your obedient humble Servant,  
**WM. S. COBEAN.**  
 Gettysburg, May 18.

**To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.**  
 FELLOW-CITIZENS :  
 Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be executed with promptness and impartiality.  
**ISAAC WOLF, (Farmer.)**  
 Berwick township, May 18. te

**To the Voters of Adams County.**  
 FELLOW-CITIZENS :  
 I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**. If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.  
**BERNHART GILBERT.**  
 April 13. te

**DRUG WAREHOUSE.**  
 No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.  
**JOSHUA C. JENKINS** has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dies, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices*. The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.  
 3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

**LUMBER.**  
 A large quantity of every kind of **LUMBER**, at all times for sale, at Eib's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Gut. Waggon-pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.  
 There is also a large quantity of *SEA-SONED & DRY LUMBER*, always kept on hand and for sale by **LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.**  
 May 4. 3m

**The Line of STAGES**  
 Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs **DAILY** (Mondays excepted.) The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.  
**STOCKTON & STOKES.**  
 April 20. tf

## EDIFICE OF THE Theological Seminary, AT GETTYSBURG.

**SEALED** Proposals will be received by the Subscribers, who have been constituted a Building Committee by the Board of Directors, on or before the *first of September next*, for erecting and putting under roof suitable buildings for said Seminary, in the borough of Gettysburg, of the following dimensions: The whole building to be 100 feet, viz: the centre building 50 feet square, two stories, each 14 feet high, with two Wings, 30 by 25, three stories, each 9 feet high. The wall of the first story of the centre building is to be 18 inches thick, the second story & Wings to be 14 inches: to be covered with joint shingles of white pine. The whole is to be of brick, and the exterior to be rough cast. The contractor or contractors will be required to complete the whole of his or their engagements, in one year after notice shall have been given them of the acceptance of their proposals. A plan of the building may be seen by calling on either of the Subscribers, and further particulars given. It is expected that ample security for a faithful performance of the work will accompany each proposal.

**C. A. MORRIS,** } York.  
**JOHN DEMUTH,** }  
**GEO. TROSTLE,** Gettysburg.  
**GEO. HAGER,** } Hagers-  
**S. EICHELBERGER,** } Town.  
 May 25. cow4t

**NOTICE**  
 IS hereby Given, to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed Auditors to settle and apportion the monies arising out of the sale of the Real Estate of **ANDREW THOMPSON**, deceased, in the hands of **P. Heagy, Esq. Sheriff**—and the amount paid to the several Legatees and Heirs of the said deceased, and heirs of **JANE THOMPSON**, widow of said dec'd. They will meet for this purpose, at the house of **Mrs. M. Winrott**, in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 25th of June inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all persons interested will please attend.  
**SAMPSON S. KING,**  
**Z. HERBERT.**  
**WM. S. COBEAN.**  
 June 1. 4t

**Turnpike Election.**  
 THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice that an **ELECTION** will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 18th day of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said company for the ensuing year. By Order,  
**DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.**  
 May 18. te

**NOTICE.**  
 ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **FREDERICK EICHOULTZ**, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Penn. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers: and, (as the personal property is insufficient to pay the debts,) all those having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are earnestly requested to present them, as soon as possible, so that the amount of debt may be known.  
**SAM'L B. WRIGHT,** } Adm's.  
**JOHN REX,** }  
 May 25. 4t

**LAST NOTICE.**  
 I have this day left my Books, and all Notes due me, in the hands of **A. Russell, Esq.** for collection. All those that wish to save costs, can do so by calling on him, on or before the *22d day of June next*, and paying off the same.—No distinction can be made after that time, but Suits brought against all those that neglect to call. Let it suffice to say, that I am in want of my Money immediately, and must collect it.  
**GEORGE ARNOLD.**  
 May 12. 5t

**LIGHTNING RODS,**  
 FOR SALE AT **CLARKSON'S**  
 HARDWARE STORE.  
 Gettysburg, May 11. tf

## POLITICAL.

The President, it will be seen, has refused to sign the Maysville Road bill, and has returned the same to the House of Representatives, with his objections.—These objections, as we understand, are two fold: First, as to the propriety of the particular measure, it being in the President's opinion a local, and not a national object; and secondly, as to the expediency, in general, of appropriations for internal improvements, before the national debt is extinguished.—The first ground of objection is a legitimate one. The President has a right, in the exercise of his constitutional power, to examine how far a measure purporting to be of a national character, and designed for national utility, comports with this description and object of it; and is bound to interpose his veto, if he shall find it does not answer to the one or to the other. We shall not undertake to determine whether the President be right or wrong in his designation of it. The House of Representatives have re-asserted their belief that it is entitled to the character they gave to it; and that it ought not to have been rejected on the ground of expediency.

As to the second objection of the President, it is in our opinion of a character wholly inadmissible and invalid, and highly presumptuous. The constitution has given to Congress—and especially to the popular branch of Congress—the guardianship of the Treasury. No appropriations of money can be made without the sanction of Congress. Not a dollar can be drawn from the Treasury without the authority of law. The President cannot draw his salary without the permission of Congress. Congress is to be the judge, and the sole judge, of the expediency of appropriating money for unquestionably constitutional purposes. It is no part of the duty, nor is it competent for the President to interfere in the exercise of their sound discretion. He has no right to say that every thing, or any thing shall be postponed to the payment of the public debt; or that the payment of the public debt shall be postponed to the promotion of some other object. It is equally beyond propriety, and beyond his legitimate action, to undertake to control in either case. If it be admitted that no internal improvements can be made, because there is an unliquidated amount of public debt, it must follow that no appropriation can be made to any object, or for any purpose, except to keep its wheels in motion. Suppose Congress should think proper to declare, in a constitutional form, and with the consent of the public creditors, that no part of the public debt should be paid in fifty years to come, on account of some internal or external exigency demanding the application of all our resources; would the President be justified in refusing his signature to the bill because he did not clearly see such exigency? If the validity of this second objection be admitted at all, it must be admitted to an extent giving to the Executive, in effect, the whole direction of the funds of the Treasury—for he has only to say, whenever an appropriation is made, that he does not think it proper or called for, and the legislation of Congress is inoperative, unless two thirds can afterwards be got to sanction it,—a thing not to be expected in high party excitements, or under the corruptions which an unscrupulous President can always find means and pretences to introduce. We do think, therefore, that the President has not only gone beyond the line of his duty, but has established a dangerous precedent, in undertaking to assign as a principal reason for the rejection of a bill appropriating money, that he thinks a different direction ought to be given to the national funds, and that he has designated another and a different plan for the disposal of the revenues of the country. The idea cannot be tolerated.—The principle is fraught with mischief, and nothing but mischief.

*Fredonian.*  
 A nervous Frenchman who had been in the daily habit of reading the Quotidienne, a violent party newspaper, recently committed suicide, leaving behind him the following letter: "I have sworn never to witness another Revolution—I have been slowly approaching in disguise; but has at length shown itself openly—I see it approaching with all its horrors—I fulfil my oath—such is my destiny."

## CRIME.

**The Salem Murder.**—The substance of the disclosures of Joseph J. Knapp, jun., the person who has turned State's Evidence, we learn to be as follows:—Knapp is the son-in-law of Mrs. Beckford, the niece and housekeeper of Capt. White, and has been married about three years. The person engaged to perform the deed appears to have placed great reliance upon the expectation of obtaining the large amount of treasure generally supposed, and in fact represented by Knapp to be probably contained in the iron chest.

Knapp says that he entertained the notion (not uncommon, though erroneous) that if Capt. White should die without a Will, his wife's mother would have been entitled by law to one half of the estate of Capt. W., as Mrs. B. was the only legal representative of a deceased sister of Capt. White, and the children of his deceased brother were the only heirs, and entitled to the other half.

He knew that Capt. W. had made a Will by which his mother would be entitled only to a moderate legacy—after he had found agents who agreed to assassinate Capt. White for 1000 dollars, which he agreed to pay, the first step was to purloin or destroy the Will: as he had free and frequent access to the house, he agreed to do this himself, and to unbar and unfasten the back window of the house, so that the assassin might gain entrance. Various modes were thought of to take his life. He confesses that he went into Capt. W.'s chamber 2d April, four days before the murder, and finding the key in the iron chest, unlocked it and took out the Will, put it in his chaise box, covered it up with hay, carried it to Wenham, and kept it till after the murder, and then burned it. After the Will had been secured, he gave notice to the assassin, that all was ready. On the same evening, previous to his going to Wenham, he had a meeting on the centre of the Mall with the assassin, who shewed him the bludgeon and dagger with which he intended to perpetrate the deed; that he (Knapp) examined them and asked the other if he intended to do it that night; he said he thought not—he did not feel like it. Knapp then returned to Wenham.

On Sunday afternoon, (4th of April) he ascertained that Captain W. had gone to take tea in Chesnut street with a relative, and the assassin then determined to dirk him in the street on his return; but it turned out that he returned home before dark so that the design was then frustrated. It was next arranged for Tuesday night; and in the forenoon of that day, he says he made a pretext to prevail on his wife's mother to depart from Capt. W.'s house and to ride to Wenham to visit her daughters, and to spend the night with them.

He says that, all preparations being thus made, the assassin and his accomplice met about 10 o'clock in the evening in Broad-street, which passes the rear of Capt. W.'s garden, and stood some time on a spot from which they could observe the movements in the house, and perceive when the family retired to bed,—the assassin then went round through the street, and entered the yard of Capt. W. in front, went round the house to the back window, as designed, lifted it, entered the house alone, passed up the stair-case, opened the door of the chamber where Capt. W. slept, approached the bed-side, and with a bludgeon previously made by himself for the purpose, gave him a heavy and mortal blow on the side of the head while he was sleeping, then with a dirk gave him the stabs in his body—then retired from the house, hastened back with the club to Brown street; where he met his accomplice; ran down Howard street; hid the club under the steps of the Howard street meeting-house, and then went off.

He says that several days after the murder the assassin and accomplice went to Wenham to call for the \$1000—that he could not pay the whole, but gave him 100 five-franc pieces. The assassin related to him the particulars of the murder, told him where the Club was concealed, and said he was sorry Knapp had not got possession of the right will, for had he known another had been in the room he would have had it. Knapp sent the accomplice to get the club and destroy it, but the accomplice was unable to find it, as he afterwards said.

Knapp, when he made the confession, designated the place where the

assassin told him the club was concealed—and the persons to whom the confession was made, went on Saturday last to find it—they went exactly according to the directions he gave, at their first attempt placed their hands on it, and drew it out from under the steps of the Howard Street Meeting House.—It is a weapon well adapted to the purpose—a heavy bludgeon or Indian club, made of hickory, twenty two inches and a half long, with a smooth surface, and a large oval head loaded with lead, and of such form as is best adapted to give a mortal blow on the skull without breaking the skin, or drawing blood.—The handle is very ingeniously contrived for taking hold of it with a firm grasp. He says the assassin told him he turned the club with a lathe.

The wretched criminal in a few days after the murder, found that all the designs which he expected to accomplish by the murder and the destruction of the Will, were totally frustrated—for the paper he had taken from the iron chest turned out to be an *old Will*, and in his guilty haste he left behind the *real Will* just made.

**HAGERSTOWN, (Md.) June 1.**  
**Cock Fighting.**—As chroniclers of the times, it is our duty to state that this sport seems yet to be in vogue in Washington county, as well as other parts of Maryland. A main of twenty rounds was fought at a pit on the turnpike, a mile west of the Court-house, two days last week. Sundry visitors from distant towns, villages, cities and states were present. It cannot be denied that some very clever gentlemen sometimes indulge in this sport; but it is time that such amusements should be banished from society, as hurtful to public morals. The example has a pernicious effect upon the youth of the community, some of whom, when they at last arrive at the extremities of wickedness, the penitentiary or the gallows, curse the article of cock-fighting as the first step on their road to ruin.

**The Gold Hunters.**—The Georgia papers inform us, that serious frays occur among the gold diggers in the Cherokee country. In one case it is said a party of 50 or 60 Carolinians were driven off by a party of 20 Georgians, who of course remained masters of the mine. One man was mortally wounded, and several others severely injured. The Augusta Courier draws a frightful picture of these intruders—their quarrellings in the day time, and gambings in the night, where the earnings of their plunder are dissipated by the cunning of the gambler. The whole, one hideous scene of robbery, riot, drunkenness and gambling! Such spectacles as these disgrace all the parties concerned, and call for the strong arm of the civil power. *Enquirer.*

**Agrarian System.**—A new paper is about to be established in New York, entitled *The Friend of Equal Rights*. It takes for its motto the following significant sentence:—"All children have equal rights to maintenance and education—all mankind, at the age of maturity, to equal property." The advertisement is signed by Alexander Ming and Thomas Skidmore, editors and proprietors, who have undertaken the laudable task of persuading society to divide the earnings of the sober and industrious among the profligate and lazy. *Salem Gaz.*

**The Moral Sense.**—Mr. Everett, in his speech against the Indian Bill, introduced official statements that the Indians who had emigrated west of the Mississippi, were in a very destitute and suffering condition; so much so, indeed, that the living child had often been buried with the dead mother, for want of sustenance. Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, said that the gentleman's appeal to the sympathy of the House reminded him of an old maid, of his acquaintance, who pined a goose because it had to go barefoot in winter. Mr. Everett replied that he could see no resemblance between the two cases; and if the honorable Member could do so, he envied him neither his discernment nor his humanity.—*Wash. Spectator.*

The delegation of the Cherokee Indians at Washington, have presented to Mr. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey, an elegant Wampum Belt, wrought by a female of their nation, as a small token of gratitude for his exertions in their behalf. The present was accompanied by a suitable letter from one of the chiefs.



**POETRY.**  
From the Philadelphia Album.  
**TO A YOUNG WIFE.**  
Thou art all that my fancy can dream,  
Thou art all that my soul may adore,  
And the glance of thine eye is a heavenly beam  
Which the beings of vice must deplore—  
I have bow'd to thee early and long—  
Thy spells are but strengthen'd by time,  
For thy voice hath a tone like a seraphim song  
And thy smoothness of brow is sublime!

We met when the heart was untam'd,  
When no shadow had sullied life's sky,  
When thou wert all beauty, and I undefam'd  
Was as free as the breeze that swept by—  
As wild as the foam on the wave  
Was the wit that flash'd free from thy tongue  
And I sigh'd in my heart at each whisper you gave,  
So fair and so artless and young!

We met as two beings would meet  
Whose spirits were cast in one mould,  
Even now but to dream of that hour is sweet,  
Though darkness has over it roll'd—  
Oh! how I do pant to go back  
To that season unshadowed by gloom,  
To bound but again over life's fairy track  
When youth was a bud in its bloom!

Our spirits soon mingled as streams  
That unite and go down to the sea,  
And whenever a ray on thy destiny beams  
Its light is extended to me—  
Thou wert faithful and fond when we met,  
Thou art faithful and fond even now,  
And though beauty's sweet light lingers over thee yet,  
There's a shade on thy eloquent brow—

Oh! doubt not the passion that thrills  
In the depths of a bosom like mine,  
The world may beset us with trials and ills,  
But affection shall never decline—  
Thou art all that my fancy may paint,  
Thou art all that my soul may adore,  
As bright as a seraph, as pure as a saint—  
I wish not, I ask not for more. LEO.

**MISCELLANY.**

**TALES OF THE REVOLUTION.**

The events of the Revolution pass before us like the bright vision of a dream; some are clothed in the gay dress of imagination, and others with the gloomy garb of facts, yet whether real or imaginary, they are alike interesting and ever calculated to please the general reader. I have selected some few events, and intend, with your permission, to intrude them on the public. As this is the commencement of a series, I make no further preface, than that which every unassuming writer is bound to make to his readers, who he trusts peruse his Tales, as the hasty productions of youth, and not crush his aspiring ambition by a (just) though often ungenerous criticism. One thing I beg leave to observe, and that is, the subject of this and future Tales, will be founded on facts, which occurred in the dark days of the Revolution.

"In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans, who could not follow their beloved commander, was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obeisance to laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of 18 or 20 miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from Delaware to Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these, through the woods, extending as far as Frankford, were stationed the picket guards—thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach the Bristol Mills, unless first obtaining a pass.

The commander in chief of the American forces, was then encamped at the Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger, and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty, spent their days in feasting, their nights in balls, riots, and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman, with six small children, whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent applications for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentor to give one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children, she started alone without a pass, and by good luck, eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living, that six brothers, by the name of Doale or Dowell, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active; a fearless intrepidity characterised their deeds, in a way peculiar to themselves; and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans, rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow case, holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart, to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the picket guard at Frankford, and was just entering a wood a little to the side, when a tall, stout man, step from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand, requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter, bearing the characters of her husband's hand writing. After a pause he said: "your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you: money is a scarce article amongst us—I mean amongst them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker." So saying, he handed her a purse of money—my means, madam, are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish, seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly: how do you know that, which seems so impossible, and how did you know me who never?"  
"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard, suffice it to say, the American commander has that in his head, which, like an earthquake, will shake the whole A-

merican continent, & expunge these miscreants, but hark—take that road to the left—farewell. So saying, he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood. With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine street. Already hopes sprung into her heart, already her fire burned beneath her breast, when the awful word—halt—struck terror to her soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel. "Your pass, woman," "I have none sir, my children!"  
—the rebel crew, why do you breed enemies to your King—let them starve—this flour is mine; off woman, die with your babes." A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was about departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed—humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour. "Fool, idiot," exclaimed the guard, "who are you? see yonder guard house; if you interfere here, thou shalt soon be its inmate." May be so, sir—but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family, one week longer; recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag, and recollect!"  
"Blood and fury, sirrah! why bid me recollect, you plead in vain—begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give this poor woman her flour?"  
"No."

"Then by my country's faith, and hopes of freedom, you shall," and with a powerful arm he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground. "Run madam, run, see the guard house is alive, seize your flour, pass Vine st. and you are safe." "I was done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The report of the pistol immediately alarmed a whole line of guards; the unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity. There was but one way of escape, and that was through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer pursued by the hounds. "Shoot him down—down with him," was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit, in the mean time, flew like lightning; the main guard was left behind; but the whole piquet line would be alarmed—one course alone presented itself, and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed in the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was always ready there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put in execution. He mounted his horse and eluding the alarmed guards had nearly reached the Delaware, (on the very spot where stands the extensive glassworks of our enterprising citizen, Dr. Dyott.) Here he found himself headed, his boat taken possession of, and himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers—one spring from behind a tree, and demanded his immediate surrender. "Tis useless to prevaricate, rebel, you are now our prisoner, and your boat, which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession." "Son of a slave, slave to a king, how dare you address a freeman—surrender yourself—A Doale never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded poltroon—away or you die," and he attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun; but himself was levelled to his native dust: the ball of Doale's pistol had been swifter than his own. His case was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankford piquets, and on the left the city of Philadelphia, filled with British troops. One and only one way presented itself and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in; a shout succeeded it, and ere he reached half the distance, twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware; his master spurred him on with double interest, while the balls whistled around him. The tide was running down, and when he reached the Jersey shore, he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street. On reaching the shore, he turned round, took out a pistol, and with steady and determined aim, fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side, and sunk to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers, gave one look, one curse, and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that, if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequently of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards this one, are in no wise to be censured—personal danger seemed to be no part of their character—plunder, but only from the British, seemed their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile, of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume—at another they were relieving the distresses of their friends, at the Valley Forge.

Many instances of heroic valor are on record, and I am pleased to think, that many remember their actions, who will add to my feeble effort, living testimony of their truth. A remembrance of things past, connected with events out of which spring our liberties, cannot be otherwise than pleasing.

From the New York Amulet.  
**GAMING.**

Of all the evils that make desolate the social hearth-stone, perhaps there is not one more deadly, if we except intemperance, than that of gaming. Young man! whose "life's young dream" tells of happy days yet to come—yon, who, gazing upon the ocean of future life, "see pleasure glittering in the sunbeam of hope, and dancing upon the waves of expectation," whose glowing imagination points out to you golden shores of bliss, which are already yon's by anticipation—beware—beware, I do beseech ye, of this tremendous whirlpool! Beware—lest in the covage of human life, reason should quit the helm, and you should be lost, irrecoverably lost, among the quicksands of iniquity.

Look at the pale victim of this insatiable destroyer of human happiness—

his haggard cheek and bleamless eye—what language do they speak? With mute and awful eloquence they tell of blighted fame and fortune—of hopes withered and crushed—that fame, fortune and honor is all a fearful wreck! Hear his hollow laugh, which tells you that he is ruined—ruined, and undone! His brain is all on fire—his glaring eye balls seem ready to burst their sockets, as the awful reality rushes upon his affrighted soul. The deep pangs of mental agony give a fearful lustre to his rolling eye—his desperate mirth—his wild convulsive joy—tells of black despair wrung from a withered heart.

Look we back for a moment upon his early youth. The morning of his days was bright and glorious. The gayest of the gay, the happiest of the happy, he set out upon the pathway of life, rejoicing in purity and hope, loving and being beloved. But alas! although his morning sun rose without clouds, yet, ere it reaches its meridian, it is eclipsed. In an evil hour, a panther, a demon, must drag him into a mazy labyrinth, from whence there is no escape. He must drown his love of virtue in the intoxicating bowl. Soon the wreaths of vice, which had been treacherously thrown around him, are hardened to adamant.

Now what is his situation! Cain-like, upon his brow is stamped the burning mark of shame—and the cold hand of scorn is pointing a withered finger at his blighted reputation—"Could he speak, he would tell you that he has reached the lowest point of living degradation and woe. And could he anticipate his end, he would tell you that self-murder would shortly crown his work of guilt, and despair's last work will be done. That the father who hung over his cradle, weaving bright visions of the future greatness of his boy, would shortly feel a dreadful satisfaction as he gazes upon his coffin—that the mother, even the mother, immutable and everlasting as is her love for her backsliding children—she who has so often lulled him to repose, and joyed to watch his waking—even she will not murmur that a sleep has come upon him, out of which he will wake no more on earth—she will not repine, that the grave is made ready to receive him; for there the wicked cease from troubling, & the weary are at rest."

Young man! we say beware—touch not the unclean thing, lest ye perish!

**DR. JOHNSON'S PUDDING.**

Last summer I made an excursion to Scotland, with the intention of completing my series of views, and went over the same ground described by the learned tourists. Dr. Johnson and Boswell I am in the habit of taking very long walks on these occasions; and perceiving a storm threaten, I made the best of my way to a small building. I arrived in time at a neat little inn, and was received by a respectable looking man and his wife, who did all in their power to make me comfortable. After eating some excellent fried mutton chops, and drinking a quart of ale, I asked the landlord to sit down and partake of a bowl of whiskey punch. I found him, as the Scotch generally are, very intelligent, and full of anecdote, of which the following may serve as a specimen:—

"Sir," said the landlord, "this inn was formerly kept by Andrew Macgregor, a relation of mine; and these hard-bottomed chairs, (in which we are now sitting) were, years ago, filled by the great tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell, travelling like the lion and jackal. Boswell generally preceded the Doctor in search of food, and being pleased with the look of the house, followed his nose into the larder, where he saw a fine leg of mutton. He ordered it to be roasted with the utmost expedition, and gave particular orders for a nice pudding. 'Now,' says he, 'make the best of all puddings.' Elated with his good luck, he immediately went out in search of his friend, and saw the giant of learning slowly advancing on a pony.

"My dear sir," said Boswell, out of breath with joy, "good news! I have just bespoke, at a comfortable and clean inn here, a delicious leg of mutton: it is now getting ready and I flatter myself that we shall make an excellent meal." Johnson looked pleased; "and I hope," said he, "you have bespoke a pudding." "Sir, you will have your favorite pudding," replied Boswell.

Johnson got off the pony, and the poor animal, relieved from the giant, smelt his way into the stable. Boswell ushered the Doctor into the house, and left him to prepare for his delicious treat. Johnson, feeling his coat rather damp from the mist of the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; he sat on a stool, near a little boy who was busy attending the meat. Johnson occasionally peeped from behind his coat, while the boy kept basting the mutton. Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the basting ladle from one hand, the other hand was never idle, and the Doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall on the meat, upon which he

determined to eat no mutton that day. The dinner announced, and Boswell exclaimed, "My dear Doctor, here comes the mutton,—what a picture! done to a turn, and looks so beautifully brown!" The Doctor tittered. After a short grace, Boswell said—

"I suppose I am to carve, as usual; what part shall I help you to?" The Dr. replied—

"My dear Boswell, I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to day."

"O dear! this is a great disappointment," said Boswell.

"Say no more: I shall make myself ample amends with the pudding."

Boswell commenced the attack, and made the first cut at the mutton. "How the gravy runs, what fine flavored fat, so nice and brown too. Oh sir, you would have relished this prime piece of mutton."

The meat being removed, in came the long wished for pudding. The Dr. looked joyous, fell eagerly to, and in a few minutes nearly finished all the pudding! The table was cleared, and Boswell said:

"Doctor, while I was eating the mutton you seemed frequently inclined to laugh; pray tell me what tickled your fancy?"

The Doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire, about the boy and the basting. Boswell turned as pale as a parsnip, and, sick of himself and the company, darted out of the room—Somewhat relieved on returning, he insisted on seeing the dirty little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson. The poor boy cried; the Dr. laughed.

"You little, filthy, snivelling hound," said Boswell, "when you basted the meat why did you not put on the cap I saw you in this morning?"

"I could not, sir," said the boy.

"No! why could not you?" said Boswell. "Because my mammy took it from me to boil the pudding in!"

"The Doctor gathered up his herculean frame, stood erect, touched the ceiling with his wig, stared or squinted—indeed, looked any way but the right way. At last, with mouth wide open (none of the smallest), and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty recovered his breath, and looking at Boswell with dignified contempt, he roared out, with the lungs of a Stentor—

"Mr. Boswell, sir, leave off laughing, and under pain of my eternal displeasure, never utter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while you breathe." "And so sir," said mine host, "you have the positive fact from the simple mouth of your humble servant."

**Jonathan and the Carolinians.**

An agent from a wooden clock manufactory, left Connecticut a few years ago, with a large quantity of his ware for a southern market. In passing through South Carolina, he found a ready sale for his clocks, and having disposed of them all but one, he began to retrace his steps; but arriving at a place where he had disposed of one of his clocks, the purchaser challenged him with being a cheat, that his clock would not go. Jonathan looked at the clock, and very gravely observed, "that he had had one bad clock which he did not intend to sell, but through mistake you have got the one. I have an excellent one left," said he, "the price is but two dollars more, and I will warrant it to run forever." The exchange was made, and the purchaser did not object to the difference in the price. The trick proved so successful, that Jonathan continued the same route home which he had travelled on going out, keeping one clock to exchange for those that would not go, which proved to be the case at almost every stopping place.

**A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER.**

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.—ALSO,

**TWO APPRENTICES**  
To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS McKELIP.  
Gettysburg, May 25.

**FRESH SUPPLY.**

I DO respectfully inform my Friends and the Public generally, that I have just received a Fresh Supply of **SEASONABLE GOODS**, which I will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. I also intend keeping **IRON**, and have just received a sample lot.  
THOMAS J. COOPER.  
May 25.

**AGUTTING ROBS,**  
FOR SALE AT  
**CLARKSON'S**  
HARDWARE STORE.  
Gettysburg, May 11.

**SHERIFFALTY.**  
**To the Independent Voters of Adams County.**  
FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.  
Your Humble Servant,  
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.  
April 6.

**To the Independent Voters of Adams County.**  
A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a **FREE-MASON**, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.  
Your obedient humble Servant,  
W. M. S. COBEAN.  
Gettysburg, May 13.

**To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.**  
FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.  
ISAAC WOLF, (Farmer.)  
Berwick township, May 18.

**To the Voters of Adams County.**  
FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF**. If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.  
BERNHART GILBERT.  
April 13.

**DRUG WAREHOUSE,**  
No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.  
JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of **Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dies, Spices, &c.** which will be sold at reduced prices. The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.  
3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

**LUMBER.**  
A large quantity of every kind of **LUMBER**, at all times for sale, at Eih's landing, nine miles from York—to which place there is an excellent road, and a permanent bridge across the Gut. Waggoners pass but one gate, where half toll is to be paid.  
There is also a large quantity of **SEA-SOINED & DRY LUMBER**, always kept on hand and for sale by  
LOWMASTER, TILDON, & Co.  
May 4.

**The Line of STAGES**  
Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs **DAILY** (Mondays excepted.)  
The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.  
STOCKTON & STOKES.  
April 20.

**NOTICE**  
I S hereby Given, to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed Auditors to settle and apportion the monies arising out of the sale of the Real Estate of **ANDREW THOMPSON**, deceased, in the hands of P. Heagy, Esq. Sheriff, and the amount paid to the seven children and heirs of the said deceased, and heirs of Jane Thompson, widow of said dec'd. Those will meet for this purpose, at the house of Mrs. M. W. in Gettysburg, on Friday the 5th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when all persons interested will please attend.  
SAMPSON S. KING,  
W. HENRIE,  
W. M. S. COBEAN.  
June 1.



## VARIOUS MATTERS.

*The Indians.*—We look upon it that the fate of these poor creatures is sealed. Fair as the law may look, yet all who know the influences, direct and indirect, that will be brought to bear upon them; and the temper with which Georgia will urge on the fulfilment of the purpose of the Law, can have no doubt of the issue. "We will have our pound of flesh," say the Georgians, and so they will, though the heart's blood flows.

Mr. McDuffie took no part in the main debate on the Indian bill; but towards the close, moved the previous question, and intimated his decided opinion that it ought to pass, expressing the sentiment as we find it in one of the papers—that Georgia had assumed an attitude of defiance which she would not shrink; and that whether the House gave or refused its sanction to the bill under consideration, she would go on, let the people of blood rest where it might. If Mr. McDuffie is fairly reported, it would seem that men, not easily moved, pressed the measure, not on the ground of right and justice—but from apprehension of what Georgia would do. Has Congress and the Executive been bearded and threatened into measures, which their deliberate judgment did not sanction? Suppose the Indians now refuse to sell—refuse to go? What then? Will the Georgians fall upon them? And suppose they should, and the Indians should defend themselves, and the Georgians be defeated—what then? Will the United States' troops be called in to extirpate the Indians?

From the Cherokee Phoenix. Many of the people of Georgia are just waiting for the first day of June, to begin a work upon the Cherokees. Their first onset will be on the leading men, supposing that if they are ousted, others will of course follow. Having this object in view, plans are already matured to break up a number of individuals in the nation. We understand there are false notes and false accounts made up, to the amount of several thousand dollars, against Messrs. Ross, Ridge, Vann, &c. and that some time in June, the Sheriff of Carroll county will make his descent on these men. If we know any thing of the feelings of these Cherokees, we believe they would first see their property go by piecemeal, before they would run to the western country for shelter.

The intruders are not yet removed, and we know not when they will be, if they are ever to be removed. The number of gold diggers is accumulating daily, and it is said they speak rather lightly of the troops. It is estimated that not less than ten thousand dollars worth of gold is dug every day by these men. This is undoubtedly a moderate estimate. What is then the whole amount which has been carried away by the permission of the Government? We say permission, for we can conceive no way why they should have continued so long in their unlawful occupation, without being in the least molested. If they dig \$10,000 a day, and supposing they have been employed 150 days, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars has been taken away from the poor starving and naked Cherokees! So much for government honesty, fair dealing, and justice. If humanity to the Indians (to which many hypocritically lay claim) is the order of the day, let the sum be returned to these "poor devils," to save them from starvation and nakedness.

A correspondent in the New-York Daily Advertiser, mentions an interesting incident of recent occurrence at Washington, "which was noticed by many, with such feelings as the occasion was calculated to excite." The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Rev. Mr. Post's church, and, as usual, all members of churches in regular standing, were invited to unite with members of that church, in testifying their faith in, and love to, their Lord and Saviour. The invited guests assembled around the table, and it happened, that Mr. Grundy, (a senator from Tennessee,) and two Cherokee Indians sat side by side. And yet this same Mr. Grundy has voted in effect to send these Christian brethren from their houses and lands, and drive them into the howling wildernesses of the far west, in violation of every dictate of humanity, and of the public faith.

What, with the Indian measures—the discussions and movements in the West, which may be anticipated, in relation to the most unexpected and extraordinary course pursued by the President in respect to Internal Improvements—the opening discussion in respect to the next President—the news to be expected from the Mediterranean respecting the attack of France on Algiers—

will be some desperate fighting—the season promises to be one of stirring, if not thrilling interest.

The news of the rejection of the Maysville Road Bill, and the voting against it by Senator Bibb, of Kentucky, has created a lively sensation at the West. Already the Hon. Senator has been burnt in effigy.

The Nashville (Tennessee) paper says—"We are suffering much from excessive drought." Indeed! We should be right glad to swap with them a thunder cloud or two of water, for a degree of sunshine—and give them a night's rain into the bargain.

Emigrants.—It is stated that about two thousand passengers have arrived at the port of New York, within the last week, from Great Britain & France.

Trade to Constantinople.—The London Globe of April 1, says that, at the close of February, trade was dull at Constantinople, on account of the great influx of American shipping.

We learn that Mr. RANDOLPH, the new Minister to Russia, has recommended John Randolph Clay, of Philad'a, as Secretary of Legation; and as it is the practice of the Executive, we believe, to consult the wishes of our Foreign Ministers, in the selection of the Secretaries of Legation, we presume Mr. Clay will receive the appointment.

We understand that the Hon. RICHARD RUSH, late Secretary of the Treasury, has fixed upon York, in this state, as the place of his future residence, and that he has purchased property there.

CAUTION.—A gentleman informs us of a serious consequence resulting from eating the flower of the *Gardner* plant, or Cape Jessamine, by a child, whilst walking yesterday in a garden near the city. The person so affected has been in violent convulsions ever since, and apprehensions are entertained of her life.

FROM LIBERIA. From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. We have received the second number of the Liberia Herald, dated April 6. It announces the death of the Rev. Rudolph Dietzhey, and Rev. John Buhner, missionaries sent out to that colony by the German Missionary Society. The former died on the 22d, and the latter on the 26th of March, both by the African fever. The general health of the Colony appears to be good. Slave Trade.—This unrighteous traffic is continued on the Western Coast of Africa, with, perhaps we might say, unabated vigor. The paper before us states, on the authority of a gentleman from Sierra Leone, that no less than eleven slave vessels were there, waiting for the sitting of the Court of Mixed Commission, many of which had been sent in within a few weeks by the activity of British cruisers. One of them contained, at the time of her departure, 500 slaves; though at the date of the gentleman's departure, the number had been reduced to 300. Six or seven deaths were occurring daily. The Colony itself was considered unusually healthy, for Sierra Leone.

NATCHEZ, (Miss.) April 29. A cat-fish, of a large size, was purchased in our market, some two or three weeks since, by a negro boy, belonging to an individual in the immediate neighborhood of this city. On opening it, there was discovered a small checked bag, containing five silver dollars. The bag exhibited the appearance of having been deposited there for several days.

Exploring Expedition.—The Editors of the New-York Enquirer have received a letter from Mr. J. N. Reynolds, dated Staten Land, 15th January, 1830, by which we learn, that the discovery brig Annawan, after leaving Bonavista, spent some time on the coast of Patagonia, and arrived at Staten Land, on the 5th January, where having taken on board a full supply of wood and water, she proceeded southward on 13th, all in good health, and in high expectations. Mr. Reynolds expected, that in ten days thereafter, he would be in between 60° and 70° south latitude.

From the New-York Morning Herald. Extract of a letter from an Officer on board one of the private Discovery vessels, dated STATEN LAND, TERRA DEL FUOCO, Jan. 13. We arrived here a few days since, and are only waiting for Captain Pen-

at the South pole.—We are at present anchored in a little bay, on the Northern coast of this Island, long known as Port Hatches, by our restless and enterprising sealers. This Island is about thirty miles in extent, and cov-

ered with extensive forests, chiefly of evergreens. Our naturalists are actively employed, and we are animated by the hope of doing something creditable to the country. We learn that Captain Foster, of the English discovery ship Chanticleer, has been here, giving names to places known already for years by various Yankee appellations. He must have been pretty busy, for he was engaged nearly two months in dodging about this island alone. Our dreary solitude was agreeably relieved a few days ago by the appearance of a sail on the horizon. Every glass on board was put in requisition, and speculations and bets were freely ventured as to what the stranger might be. As she drew nearer, her small size induced many to think that she might be the long boat of some foundered vessel, rigged up with temporary sails. Imagine our surprise, as well as pleasure, when the little schooner Penguin, of Stonington, rounded to alongside of us, and reported a short passage from our dear country. Our brig (the Annawan) is not large, but she looms like a line of battle ship alongside of the little Penguin. She is to accompany us to the South. I will endeavor to give you a full account of all our doings at the end of the present season.

From the Baltimore Chronicle. HENRY CLAY. In every direction the eyes of the people are turned toward this great Orator and Statesman, and every day increases the number of those who desire to see him elevated to the Presidency. The tide of popular opinion has set strongly in his favor, and not all the efforts of his opponents can stay its onward course. His services are required by the Republic, and he will again, as he has heretofore, devote his talents and his best energies for the preservation of the liberties and the happiness of the American People. His adversaries may flatter themselves that, as he has not yet been formally nominated, he may not become a candidate. But they will be mistaken. The desire for his election is so general, that he could not, if so inclined, resist the call for his services. Knowing this, we have no hesitation in saying, that he will be required to become a candidate—and, so far as our exertions can avail, we pledge them to his support. We give this pledge under the firm conviction, that in supporting the claims of Mr. CLAY, we are sustaining the Republican principles of which he has always been the able Champion; and are contributing to promote the lasting honor and interest of our country.

SALEM MURDER. From a private letter, it appears that both of the Knapps were willing to screen themselves from legal punishment, by becoming witnesses for the government, and that a committee waited on the father of them, to know which should be accepted. The thoughts of sealing the doom of one of his own children, was more than nature could support, and the feelings of the father for a season conquered those of the man. Pointing to the chamber in which the wife of his oldest son lay, he said, "on account of that young creature, save my oldest." The scene is described as agonizing beyond human endurance.

The wife of J. J. Knapp, jr. now but about 20 years old, is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in Salem, and the entire devotion of her husband had become proverbial in that town. She has not yet been permitted to visit him in his prison. Her grief and mental agony are beyond description, and she mourns as those "without hope." It is lamentable in the highest degree, that the fate of two such beings should be so intimately and so inseparably united. Yet so it is, an innocent and a virtuous, young, and an amiable female, made to adorn her sex, is united with a guilty wretch, whose crimes render him an outlaw from the favor and protection of society.

One of the incidents related by Knapp in his confession, is worthy of notice, as an indication of the remarkable cold-bloodedness with which the assassin pursued his "dreadful trade." At the interview which Mr. Knapp had with him in the centre of the Mall, he informed K. that he had seen it stated in the newspapers that 13 stabs were found in the body, but that he did not give more than four or five. Knapp replied, that perhaps he was a little agitated, and could not remember exactly. The assassin said "No, for after he had done for the old man, he put his fingers upon his pulse, to make certain he was dead." The whole number now in goal, charged with the murder of Mr. White, other as principals or accessories, is seven, viz. Richard Crowninshield, jr. Geo. Crowninshield, Daniel Chase, Benjamin Selman, Joseph J. Knapp, jr. John F. Knapp, and John C. R. Palmer.

Down with the Constitution! Rule the Minority!—We are prepared to say with Alderman Sawbridge—"Let it come."

THE SOUTH. From the National Intelligencer. The Union.—The following, taken from a late number of *The Carolinian*, a journal published in Edgefield, South Carolina, is a fair sample of the language held by several prints which support the heresy of the supremacy in Government of a minority—for that, after all, is the long and the short of the doctrine of Nullification.

"There now remains but one alternative for us. We must now rely upon the spirit and energy and patriotism of our own State. There can no longer be any doubt in relation to the course to be pursued. All must be united on this subject. We must look to the constitutional remedy in our hands. Our duty to ourselves, to our fathers, and to our posterity, require it. Our state must assume a stand worthy of herself—of what she was in 1776. She must throw herself upon her own resources, and in this attitude check the usurpations of the Federal Government, nullify the odious system which is consuming her vitals, and protect her citizens in the enjoyment of their national and constitutional rights. This is the course for us; in it a bides our only salvation. And its adoption involves the most glorious submission to an absolute loss of our rights, or a bold, fearless, patriotic, and constitutional vindication of them."

This, it is true, does not say any thing in direct terms, of the employment of physical force by South Carolina, or any other State, to bring the Union to reason. Other indications, however, from even higher sources, are less guarded. We find for example, that at a recent dinner-party, in the vicinity of Charleston, the following were given among other toasts:

By Governor Miller, (an invited guest.)—"The right to fight: The only principle in the law of nations worth preserving." By the same.—"Our Senators in Congress, Judge Smith and Robert Y. Hayne: The Cato and Brutus of South Carolina: the one will not survive the liberties of his country, and the other is ready to strike the first blow." By Captain Parker—"Forcible and effectual resistance to the usurpations of Congress: The rights of the minority first—Union afterwards: The only means by which the Constitution can be revived."

We are a little surprised at the pugnacious tone of Governor MILLER's toast, because he is in reality one of the cleverest men in the State, and has been suspected by the violent men in the State, with some shew of reason, of being disposed to moderation. Such a sentiment, from that quarter, therefore, only shows how extensive, and beyond realization elsewhere, the excitement is in South Carolina, or, rather in the low country of that State.

We perceive that even the Richmond Enquirer begins to be alarmed at the extent of the doctrine which we believe, Governor GILES was the first to conceive, and the Enquirer the first to promulgate. It is thus that visionary men do mischief. The more powerful their influence, the more dangerous they are, even to themselves. When they find themselves on the verge of the precipice to which they have been urging others, and all ready to plunge into Chaos together, the stoutest hearts quail, and repent. Of this disposition we see some evidence in the following recent language of the Enquirer:

"While we have such weapons as Truth placed in our hands, such champions as are now rallying under the Banners of the Constitution and the principles of Free Trade, such prospects, as the rapid extinction of the Public Debt open upon us, ought we to rush into such a scheme of dismemberment as the Edgefield paper proposes? Ought we to despair of the Republic? We say to him 'pause—for Heaven's sake pause!'"

The Enquirer should have thought of this before. It should have paused before it sounded the trumpet for the onslaught, which it now deprecates. We have no fear of any imminent danger from the attempt to put the nullification doctrine in practice. The Yeomanry of South Carolina are not ripe for it. But the extent to which the peace of the Union has been already menaced, ought to be a warning lesson to all those who teach the anti-republican doctrine of the right of the minority to resist the decisions of a majority, expressed in the forms of the Constitution.

DISUNION. From the Village Record. The South-Carolina papers breathe a fire and brimstone spirit against the Tariff. Ripe and red hot for civil war—for nullification. The political leaders have kindled a hotter flame than, probably, they had expected. Some-what in the predicament they have placed themselves, of the man who set fire to his barn to get rid of the rats, that pestered him. Well, the trial of that question may as well be made now as any time. As to coaxing—and intreating and begging—that is useless any longer. Let them nullify if they dare. For them, if they can, they will now range to the sticking place, begin the civil war, emblazoned on their banner—"Down with the Constitution! Rule the Minority!"—We are prepared to say with Alderman Sawbridge—"Let it come."

FOREIGN. The Paris Moniteur contains the French Manifesto against Algiers, which details the wrongs of the barbarian Regency. The establishments of France on the African coast have, it seems, been rendered insecure by the avowed design of the Dey to wrest them from her, and her merchants have thus been prevented from forming establishments there. The Dey told the French Consul publicly, that he would not allow a single French cannon to remain on the territory of Algiers, and caused the forts and the commercial establishments to be demolished. For the coral fishery, also, France was originally to pay 17,000 francs. This sum was successively raised to 60,000 and 200,000 francs, and, in 1826, the Dey granted permission to fish for coral to all nations; thus taking away the French privilege. Many private motives of complaint are added, such as the pillage of the vessels of France, or of powers under the protection of her flag; domiciliary visits, and other insults to her Consul; the exaction of higher duties than those settled by treaty; insolence and duplicity in the affair of the Algerine Jews, Béri and Busuack, and an infringement of the convention in regard to it. In one of the interviews arising out of this business, the Dey struck the French Consul General several times with a fan.

The blockade has cost France twenty millions of francs without doing the enemy much damage. An ineffectual attempt at negotiation was made last July, and nothing is now left but a war.

The Crown of Spain.—The King of Spain, who lately married his fourth wife, has no children. In anticipation of an heir by the present Queen, and to disappoint the wishes of the apostolical party, who are anxious to see the crown placed on the head of his brother Don Carlos, in case the Queen should present him with a daughter instead of a son, he has promulgated a decree, just published in the Madrid Gazette of April 3, by which the principle of the Salique law, in the succession to the Spanish Monarchy, is abolished, and that of the succession of females, in default of males, is adopted.

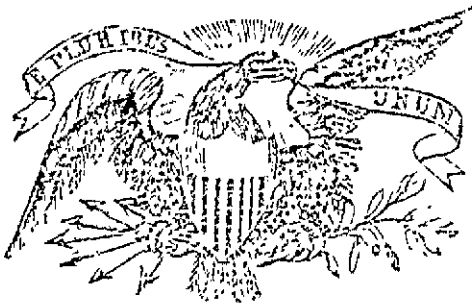
If the king of England should die, his brother William Henry, Duke of Clarence, will succeed him. George was born August 12, 1762. Of the Duke of Clarence, we find the following biography in vol. III. of Dr. Leiper's *Encyclopædia Americana*, just issued from the Press of Messrs. Carey and Lea, Philad'a. The heir presumptive after the death of the Duke of Clarence, is the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819, daughter of the late Duke of Kent.

CLARENCE, Duke of. Wm. Henry, Prince of England, second brother of King George IV. born August 21, 1765, was educated for the Navy, and passed through all the ranks, but received no command. In the House of Lords he constantly opposed the War policy of the Minister. Humanity is indebted to him for his exertions for the abolition of the slave trade. His uniting with the opposition contributed to the overthrow of Pitt and Addington; but he still lived on the best terms with the royal family. He was passionately attached to the celebrated actress, Mrs. Jordan, with whom he was connected many years, and had several children by her. She died at Bordeaux in 1816. The Duke of Clarence conducted Louis XVIII. to the coast of France in 1814.—He married the Princess Adelaide, of Saxe Meiningen, July 11, 1818, and was desirous of fixing his residence thenceforth at Osnabruck. He lives now with his wife in London. In 1827, under Canning's administration, the Duke of Clarence was appointed Lord High Admiral of England, but he retired from that office soon after the Duke of Wellington had been made Premier.

A ROMAN CELEBRATION. The birth-day of WASHINGTON was celebrated by fifty Americans at Rome on the 22d of February last. J. Fennimore Cooper presided, and P. Schermerhorn acted as Vice-President. The Rev. Mr. Dubois, the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, Mr. J. G. Morris, Mr. Manigault, and Mr. Dundas, of Pennsylvania, were present. "The Palazzo Strozzi," at which this festival was held, "was once the residence of the celebrated Alfieri, the poet of liberty, who dedicated a poem on liberty to Washington." The festivities were closed with a ball in the evening, and are said to have been interesting and delightful.

The free people of color in the island of Jamaica have established a newspaper, called the *Jamaica Watchman*. This circumstance may be esteemed curious—a newspaper established by people of color, in an Island so long the scene of slavery and injustice to them, is among the remarkable circumstances of the age.





## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JUNE 15.

**Aurora Borealis.**—A beautiful exhibition of this phenomenon took place on Thursday evening last. A great part of the northern hemisphere was brilliantly illuminated; and occasional coruscations almost to the zenith, added to the grandeur of the scene. It is of rare occurrence at this season of the year.

Accounts from England to the evening of the 3d of May, represent the King as still very ill. None of the papers speak of his recovery as a probable event.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, met in Baltimore on Wednesday last; and on Thursday, the Rev. Wm. M. Stone, of Chestertown, Kent county, was unanimously elected Bishop of that Diocese. The two parties, distinguished as High and Low Church, were so nearly balanced, at the meeting of the Convention last year, that no choice could be made. The former candidates were laid aside, at their late meeting, and the Convention united on Mr. Stone, who happily reconciles both parties.

**GREECE.**—The nomination by the three Allied Powers, of Prince Leopold de Saxe Coburg, to the sovereignty of Greece, and his acceptance of the offer, have been officially made known to the English Parliament—so that doubt can exist no longer upon this subject.

Knowing the interest that is felt in every thing relating to that classic country, just extricated, as it is, from Turkish thralldom, we give below the protocol of the conference between the Ministers of the Three Powers, signed at London, Feb. 4.

"Protocol of the Conference held at the Foreign Office, London, Feb. 4, 1830. Present: The Plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain and Russia.

"The Conference having continued its deliberations on the execution of the stipulations contained in the Protocol No. 1, of this day, devoted its attention to the choice of the sovereign to be given to Greece.—The Plenipotentiaries of the three Courts considered that among the persons who particularly recommended themselves to the choice of the Alliance by their personal qualification, and by their situation in society, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg presented to Greece; and to all Europe, every possible guarantee; that from the information collected hitherto, there was every reason to think that the Greeks would receive him with gratitude for their sovereign. Prince Leopold was not a member of the Royal Family now reigning in England; he is not qualified to be called to succeed to the Crown, consequently the Prince of Saxe Coburg is not within the case of exclusion, which is provided against in the Protocol of the 23d of March. Husband of the Princess, daughter of the King, he has been assimilated, by an Act of Parliament, to the Royal Family in regard to honors; but it has been acknowledged, and confirmed by the explanations given by the government of his Britannic Majesty, that Prince Leopold is not a peer of the realm, that he has never had a seat in Parliament, and that since the catastrophe which dissolved the ties that bound him to England, he has not exercised any public function there. In his pecuniary situation, created by the treaty of marriage, a treaty which is sacred by its nature, and confirmed by an Act of Parliament, Prince Leopold finds himself wholly independent, whatever events may occur. The Plenipotentiaries of France, those of Great Britain and Russia, then declared that they gave the votes of their Courts in favor of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and they agreed to draw up jointly a note destined to offer to him, upon the terms and conditions stated in the Protocols Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of this date, the Government of the new Greek States, with the title of Sovereign Prince of Greece, to be hereditary to his descendants. The Protocols of this day shall be communicated to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and that Prince shall be invited to give his consent to them.

No. 3. Protocol of the Conference held at the Foreign Office, Feb. 4, 1830. Present: The Plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg having been called, by the joint suit of the three Courts of the Alliance to the Sovereignty of Greece, the Plenipotentiary of France called the attention of the conference to the peculiar situation in which his Government was placed with regard to a part of the Greek population. He represented, that, for several centuries past, France had exercised in behalf of the Catholics subject to the Sultan a special protection, which a Most Christian Majesty thinks it his duty now to place to lay in the hands of the future Sovereign of Greece, as far as it concerns provinces which are to compose the new State. But in resigning this prerogative, his Most Christian Majesty owes it to himself and

to a population which has lived so long under the protection of his ancestors, to require that the Catholics of the Continent and Isles may find, in the organization about to be given to Greece, a guarantee capable of supplying the influence which France has hitherto exercised in their favor. The Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Great Britain acknowledged the justice of this demand, and it was ordered that the Catholic religion should enjoy, in the new state the free and public exercise of its worship—that its property should be guaranteed—that the Bishops should be maintained in the integrity of the functions, rights, and privileges they have enjoyed under the patronage of the Kings of France; and, finally, that, on the same principle, the property belonging to old French establishments, should be acknowledged and respected. The Plenipotentiaries of the three Allied Powers, wishing, moreover, to give to Greece a new proof of the benevolent solicitude of their sovereigns towards her, and save the country from the ills which a rivalry of the different religions that are professed in Greece might create, agreed that all the subjects of the new State, of whatever religion they might be, should be admissible to all public employments, functions, and honors, and treated upon the footing of perfect equality, without any regard to difference of creed, in all their religious, civil, or political relations."

### Appointment by the President.

JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States, at St. Petersburg.

From the census of Hanover, York county, recently taken, it appears that the number of inhabitants is 989—being an increase of 47 since 1820.—Com.

HARRISBURG, June 11.

The new board of Canal Commissioners met in this place on Monday last, and organized by appointing James S. Stevenson, Esq. President, and Francis R. Shunk, Esq. Secretary. The following appointments of Superintendents, Engineers, &c. have also been made by the Board, viz:

**Western Division.**—Samuel Jones, Superintendent; Sylvester Welsh, Principal Engineer; Wm. Lecky, S. L. Jamieson, and Wilson Knott, Supervisors.

**Juniata Division.**—Jas. Taggart, Superintendent; Jas. Ferguson, Principal Engineer; W. B. Mitchell, Supervisor.

**North Branch Division.**—Jas. P. Bull, Superintendent; Charles T. Whippo, Principal Engineer.

**Susquehanna & West Branch Division.** John Ryan, Jr. Superintendent; F. W. Rawle, Principal Engineer; Andrew McReynolds, Supervisor from Northumberland to Berry's falls.

**Eastern Division, and Columbia & Philadelphia Rail Road.**—John Barber, Superintendent; Edward F. Gay, Principal Engineer, Eastern Division; John Wilson, Principal Engineer, Rail Road.

**Delaware Division.**—Thomas G. Kennedy, Superintendent; John Hopkins, Principal Engineer.

**U. S. Ship Vincennes.**—The U. States' ship Vincennes, Wm. B. Finch, Esq. Commander, arrived at New York on Tuesday last, from St. Helena, having only been thirty-three days on her voyage from that Island. She has been absent three years and nine months, in which period she sailed nearly 70,000 miles. She visited the Marquesas, Social and Sandwich Islands, and spent five months among those interesting groups, and thence proceeded to Canton and to Manila, and touched at Macao and the Cape of Good Hope.—She left Canton on the 22d January, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th April. Her officers and crew are all in good health. *Baltimore Gaz.*

The Greenock (Scotland) Advertiser states that the ship Robert Stewart was to leave that port for New York with one hundred and forty-six individuals, besides children. Several of the passengers are opulent. The ship General Pike was also preparing to leave with emigrants, chiefly mechanics. Several others were preparing. The ship Amulet was to leave Port Glasgow for New York, full of passengers. The ship Brunswick is to sail from London for New York, with 200 emigrants, chiefly agriculturalists. Besides the above, many vessels are advertised for America with passengers. Nearly 2000 passengers had sailed from Waterford. The rage for emigration was universal in England and Ireland, and had extended to Wales.

**CHINA.**—The Boston papers contain extracts from the Canton Register, to the 19th January.

At Canton there are, it is said, about 10 000 human beings confined, but not interred. Stranger from all the provinces of this great commercial city often die, and their friends coffin them, in an idol temple, till the kindred shall think fit to remove them to their native village and the sepulchres of their fathers. But to many the day of removal never comes. The coffin moulders, & the remains of dissolving nature ooze out, or are exposed as dry bones, to the gaze of spectators. Gov. Le and others have raised upwards of \$10,000 to purchase fields to bury strangers in.

**Religious Plays.**—At one of these theatrical exhibitions in honor of idol gods a few days ago, in a village belonging

to Canton district, a fire occurred, either by accident or design of incendiaries, and, according to the acknowledgment of government, upwards of two hundred persons, men and women, were burnt or trodden to death.

The amount of the French force destined against Algiers is stated as follows:

**Naval Force.**—11 ships of the line, 24 frigates, 6 corvettes, 25 brigs, 7 corvettes of burden, 9 gabares, 7 steamboats, 8 bombards, making a total of 97 ships of war. The bomb ships to have 2 mortars of 12 pieces, and 4 guns. The ships are provided with stores for six months. **Land Forces.**—Bourmont, Commander in Chief; three divisions comprised each of three brigades—20 regiments of two battalions—four companies of marine artillery.

It is said that Prince Leopold will fix his residence at Athens, when he takes upon himself the great task of the regeneration of Greece.

**The Gold Region.**—It is stated in the Macon Messenger, that the most flattering success attends the search after Gold in the Northwestern section of Georgia. It is generally found within three feet of the surface, in pieces worth from one to ten, and even twenty dollars, although in some mines it is obtained in small particles of dust. It is estimated at the mines, that between three and four hundred thousand dollars worth have been found within a few months past; but this appears scarcely credible. A number of respectable citizens of Milledgeville and Putnam county have purchased several tracts of land in the gold region, at about \$10,000 each. In some parts, where gold is found abundant, traces appear of its having before been searched for at some remote period.

### HENRY CLAY.

It was rumored some days ago, that the members of Congress favorable to the elevation of this distinguished Statesman to the next Presidency, would formally express that opinion, before leaving Washington. We never added currency to these rumors, because we never supposed that there was any foundation for them. The eyes of the nation are now resting on Mr. Clay: he is an object of more interest than any other man in the States: he is at once the terror of the administration, and the hope of all who are opposed to its unprincipled measures.—He has been persecuted by official hirelings, till persecution itself has cried out, enough. Still his cause has daily gained strength ever since the election of General Jackson: his prospects still brighten: his progress is still onward, and so will be, till he reaches the chair of State in 1833.

This we regard as the inevitable result; every thing tends thither, and if Mr. Clay continues to enjoy health, he will come in with acclamation. He will unite the votes of the East and the West: very little doubt, he will receive all the votes of New England.—He will also be supported by the Western States for the following reasons, many of which operated last time in favor of General Jackson.

All the friends of the late administration in the West will vote for him of course; to these, may be added a variety of classes of Jackson men; for instance, those who, two years ago, regarded Jackson as a persecuted man, now see a violent persecution heaped on Mr. Clay; this is a large class; another class, who voted for Jackson for one term, will now vote for Mr. Clay for the same; a third class, in the West, will now vote for Mr. Clay because he is a western man, and is now for the first time directly before the people: before, they had to favor Mr. Clay by placing him second to Mr. Adams, an Eastern man: a fourth class will vote for Mr. Clay, because they are ambitious of having a second President come from the West. But by far the greater class will vote for Mr. Clay, because they are satisfied that the present administration has utterly failed of its boasted "Reform," and is in all respects incompetent to manage the national affairs with advantage. These, and a variety of other reasons, which are deep, and wide, and of permanent and certain operation, reduce it to a moral certainty, that Mr. Clay will be the next President. Let any man of common understanding consider these things, and he will come to this conclusion. *Boston Sentinel.*

We learn from the Cincinnati Advertiser, that there have been made in that city within the last twelve months, no less than one hundred and three Steam Engines.

**Ohio window glass in England.**—The Commercial Advertiser of Cincinnati, says that a letter recently received in that City from a merchant in Liverpool, states the remarkable fact, that he has in his warehouse in Liverpool, one hundred boxes of 8 by 10 Window Glass, made on the banks of the Ohio.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. June 9.  
**Distressing Casualty.**—It has not fallen to our lot to perform a more melancholy task than that of announcing the death of JOHN S. TALLAFERRO, Esq. of King George county, the only son of the Hon. JOHN TALLAFERRO, of the House of Representatives. He met his death by accident—his horse plunging into the Rappahannock, from which he fell, and receiving injuries from the horse while in the water, he sank to rise no more.—This distressing event occurred on Friday the 4th inst. The deceased was in the 33d year of his age; he has left a widow (the only daughter of Governor Barbour,) and five little orphans, to whom the loss is most severe.

At a recent sitting of the Charleston Court of Sessions, Deidrich Oakland, for gaming with negroes, was fined two thousand dollars, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

A letter from Rome announces that "the Pope is in such a weak state of health, that his life is considered in great danger."

The Philadelphia papers state that Friday, the second of July, is the day fixed on for the execution of PORTER and WILSON, the mail robbers, at Philadelphia.

The fourteenth annual report of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian church, in the United States, was published last month. It appears from the report, that the board, during the past year, from the first of May, 1829, to first of May, 1830, employed one hundred and ninety-eight missionaries, viz: forty-five in Pennsylvania—thirty-six in Ohio—thirty-two in New York—eleven in Maryland—ten in Indiana—six in North Carolina—one in South Carolina—four in Georgia—two in Alabama—six in Kentucky—six in Tennessee—four in Illinois—five in Missouri—three in New Jersey—four in Delaware—five in Virginia—one in Massachusetts—one in the North Western Territory—two in Florida—one in Lower Canada, and the remaining number, ten, in different states for short periods, at the discretion of the board. During the same period, the receipts of the board amounted to twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars, forty-three cents; and the expenditure to fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

Among the resolutions passed by the New-England Methodist Conference, held at New-Bedford last week, was one resolving itself into a Temperance Society—and another recommending it to all the societies within the Conference, to refrain from the practice of "putting on mourning for the dead."



A death from Small Pox occurred in Chambersburg, on Saturday evening last—a Mrs. Friedline, of Somerset county, who was down on a visit. She was between 18 and 19 years of age. The deceased, says the Franklin Repository, had with her an infant about four months old, which the attending Physician vaccinated as soon as he discovered the complaint of the mother: the infant, we are happy to learn, has taken the kine-pox, and is likely to do well.

The old Bank of Steubenville has stopped payment.

### MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Wm. Runkel, Mr. Peter Bollinger, to Miss Rachel Taney—both of Franklin township.

By the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. Jacob B. Steck, of Franklin township, to Miss Maria Steinhour, daughter of Mr. Henry Steinhour, of Menallen township.

### DIED.

At his residence in Morgan township, Greene county, Pa. on Saturday the 22d ult. at an advanced age, Isaac Weaver, Esq. formerly a Senator from that district.

On Thursday last, an infant son of Mr. Jacob Comfort, of this borough.

THOSE persons wishing to form themselves into a Volunteer Troop of CAVALRY, together with those who have already attached their names as Members, are requested to meet at the house of Francis Hildt, in Oxford, on Saturday the 19th inst. precisely at 2 o'clock, in order to enter into further arrangements relative to the formation of the Company. Punctual attendance is expected. MANY.

## LIME.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, at his farm, in Mountpleasant township, 1½ miles from Brough's Tavern, a supply of fresh burnt LIME, of the best quality.

JOHN SHULTZ.

June 15.

2t

If you want a Chance,  
You must buy a TICKET—  
You can see at a glance,  
You might happen to hit it.

During CLARKSON'S Administration, of a few months only, at Dame FORTUNE'S

## LUCKY HOME.

He has scattered a good deal of the Needful,

AMONG WHICH WAS

1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.

1 " 1,000 "

1 " 800 "

1 " 300 "

And a great many of

50, 40, 30, 20, and 10.

Next Saturday will be the next day of distribution. You will not get a FORTUNE, if you do not call and see

## CLARKSON.

June 15.

1t

## Old Iron

WILL be received at my Iron-Store, in exchange for new, at the customary prices.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 15.

tf

## CONSECRATION.

THE "Lisburn Union Meeting House," at Lisburn, Cumberland county, will be consecrated on Sunday the 27th of June, inst. It is expected that a number of Clergymen of different denominations will assist at the ceremony. The friends of the Christian cause, generally, are invited to attend. Service to commence on Saturday preceding, at ten o'clock, A. M.

June 15.

## THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Adams county, June 15.

3t

## CRADLES! SCYTHES!

### JOSEPH LITTLE,

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has on hand, and intends continuing to manufacture,

### CRADLES,

of the most superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms. His Cradles are insured, and he flatters himself, that all who will try them, will have no cause to be dissatisfied with their purchase. He also has on hand, and will continue to keep, a supply of the very best Grass Mowing

### SCYTHES,

ready hung for use—which he will dispose of at moderate prices.

He has removed his Shop from David Little's, to the Building adjoining his present Dwelling-house, in Middle-street, directly opposite the Methodist Church—where the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, June 15.

tf

## To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York Springs, June 15.

to

## DOCTOR

J. CHAMBERLAIN,

OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of OXFORD, and its vicinity.—His residence is at Mr. Hildt's tavern.

June 1.

4t

## A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER.

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.—ALSO,

## TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, May 27.

tf



## VARIOUS MATTERS.

**The Indians.**—We look upon it that the fate of these poor creatures is sealed. Fair as the law may look, yet all who know the influences, direct and indirect, that will be brought to bear upon them; and the temper with which Georgia will urge on the fulfillment of the purpose of the Law, can have no doubt of the issue. "We will have our pound of flesh," say the Georgians, and so they will, though the heart's blood flow. *Vil. Rec.*

Mr. McDuffie took no part in the main debate on the Indian bill; but towards the close, moved the previous question, and intimated his decided opinion that it ought to pass, expressing the sentiment as we find it in one of the papers—that Georgia had assumed an attitude from which she would not shrink; and that whether the House gave or refused its sanction to the bill under consideration, she would go on, let the guilt of blood rest where it might. If Mr. McDuffie is fairly reported, it would seem that men, not easily moved, pressed the measure, not on the ground of right and justice—but from apprehension of what Georgia would do. Has Congress and the Executive been bearded and threatened into measures, which their deliberate judgment did not sanction? Suppose the Indians now refuse to sell—refuse to go? What then? Will the Georgians fall upon them? And suppose they should, and the Indians should defend themselves, and the Georgians be defeated—what then? Will the United States' troops be called in to exterminate the Indians? *Id.*

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

Many of the people of Georgia are just waiting for the first day of June, to begin a work upon the Cherokees. Their first onset will be on the leading men, supposing that if they are ousted, others will of course follow. Having this object in view, plans are already matured to break up a number of individuals in the nation. We understand there are false notes and false accounts made up, to the amount of several thousand dollars, against Messrs. Ross, Ridge, Vann, &c. and that some time in June, the Sheriff of Carroll county will make his descent on these men.—If we know any thing of the feelings of these Cherokees, we believe they would first see their property go by piecemeals, before they would run to the western country for shelter.

The intruders are not yet removed, and we know not when they will be, if they are ever to be removed. The number of gold diggers is accumulating daily, and it is said they speak rather lightly of the troops. It is estimated that not less than ten thousand dollars worth of gold is dug every day by these men. This is undoubtedly a moderate estimate. What is then the whole amount which has been carried away by the permission of the Government? We say permission, for we can conceive no way why they should have continued so long in their unlawful occupation, without being in the least molested. If they dig \$10,000 a day, and supposing they have been employed 150 days, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars has been taken away from the poor starving and naked Cherokees! So much for government honesty, fair dealing, and justice. If humanity to the Indians (to which many hypocritically lay claim) is the order of the day, let the sum be returned to these "poor devils," to save them from starvation and nakedness.

A correspondent in the New-York Daily Advertiser, mentions an interesting incident of recent occurrence at Washington, "which was noticed by many, with such feelings as the occasion was calculated to excite. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Rev. Mr. Post's Church, and, as usual, all members of other churches in regular standing, were invited to unite with members of that church, in testifying their faith in, and love to, their Lord and Saviour.—The invited guests assembled around the table, and it happened, that Mr. Grundy, (a senator from Tennessee,) and two Cherokee Indians sat side by side." And yet this same Mr. Grundy has voted in effect to send these Christian brethren from their houses and lands, and drive them into the howling wildernesses of the far west, in violation of every dictate of humanity, and of the public faith.

What, with the Indian measures—the discussions and movements in the West, which may be anticipated, in relation to the most unexpected and extraordinary course pursued by the President in respect to Internal Improvements—the opening discussion in respect to the next President—the news to be expected from the Mediterranean respecting the attack of France on Algiers, where, if we mistake not, there

will be some desperate fighting—the season promises to be one of stirring, if not thrilling interest. *Record.*

The news of the rejection of the Maysville Road Bill, and the voting against it by Senator Bibb, of Kentucky, has created a lively sensation at the West. Already the Hon. Senator has been burnt in effigy. *Id.*

The Nashville (Tennessee) paper says—"We are suffering much from excessive drought." Indeed! We should be right glad to swap with them a thunder cloud or two of water, for a degree of sunshine—and give them a night's rain into the bargain. *Id.*

**Emigrants.**—It is stated that about two thousand passengers have arrived at the port of New York, within the last week, from Great Britain & France.

**Trade to Constantinople.**—The London Globe of April 1. says that, at the close of February, trade was dull at Constantinople, on account of the great influx of American shipping.

We learn that Mr. RANDOLPH, the new Minister to Russia, has recommended John Randolph Clay, of Philad'a, as Secretary of Legation; and as it is the practice of the Executive, we believe, to consult the wishes of our Foreign Ministers, in the selection of the Secretaries of Legation, we presume Mr. Clay will receive the appointment. *Nat. Int.*

We understand that the Hon. RICHARD RUSH, late Secretary of the Treasury, has fixed upon York, in this state, as the place of his future residence, and that he has purchased property there. *Schuylkill Journ.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29.

**Caution.**—A gentleman informs us of a serious consequence resulting from eating the flower of the *Gardiner* plant, or Cape Jessamine, by a child, whilst walking yesterday in a garden near the city. The person so affected has been in violent convulsions ever since, and apprehensions are entertained of her life.

## FROM LIBERIA.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We have received the second number of the Liberia Herald, dated April 6. It announces the death of the Rev. Rudolph Dietzhey, and Rev. John Buhner, missionaries sent out to that colony by the German Missionary Society.—The former died on the 22d, and the latter on the 26th of March, both by the African fever. The general health of the Colony appears to be good.

**Slave Trade.**—This unrighteous traffic is continued on the Western Coast of Africa, with, perhaps we might say, unabated vigor. The paper before us states, on the authority of a gentleman from Sierra Leone, that no less than eleven slave vessels were there, waiting for the sitting of the Court of Mixed Commission, many of which had been sent in within a few weeks by the activity of British cruisers. One of them contained, at the time of her departure, 500 slaves; though at the date of the gentleman's departure, the number had been reduced to 500! Six or seven deaths were occurring daily. The Colony itself was considered unusually healthy, for Sierra Leone.

NATCHEZ, (Miss.) April 29.

A cat-fish, of a large size, was purchased in our market, some two or three weeks since, by a negro boy, belonging to an individual in the immediate neighborhood of this city. On opening it, there was discovered a small checked bag, containing five silver dollars. The bag exhibited the appearance of having been deposited there for several days.

**Exploring Expedition.**—The Editors of the New-York Enquirer have received a letter from Mr. J. N. Reynolds, dated Staten Land, 13th January, 1850, by which we learn, that the discovery brig Anawan, after leaving Bonavista, spent some time on the coast of Patagonia, and arrived at Staten Land, on the 8th January, where having taken on board a full supply of wood and water, she proceeded southward on 13th, all in good health, and in high expectations. Mr. Reynolds expected, that in ten days thereafter, he would be in between 60° and 70° south latitude.

From the New York Morning Herald.

**Extract of a letter from an Officer on board one of the private Incoastory vessels, dated**

ST. JOHN'S, TERRA DEL PRINCE, Jan. 13. We arrived here a few days since, and are only waiting for Captain Pendleton, in the *Seraph*, to make a dash at the North pole. We are at present anchored in a little bay, on the Northern coast of this Island, long known as Port Hatches, by our restless and enterprising seafarers. This is and is about thirty miles in extent, and cover-

ed with extensive forests, chiefly of evergreens. Our naturalists are actively employed, and we are animated by the hope of doing something creditable to the country. We learn that Captain Foster, of the English discovery ship *Chanticleer*, has been here, giving names to places known already for years by various Yankee appellations. He must have been pretty busy, for he was engaged nearly two months in dodging about this island alone.—Our dreary solitude was agreeably relieved a few days ago by the appearance of a sail on the horizon. Every glass on board was put in requisition, and speculations and bets were freely ventured as to what the stranger might be. As she drew nearer, her small size induced many to think that she might be the long boat of some foundered vessel, rigged up with temporary sails. Imagine our surprise, as well as pleasure, when the little schooner *Penguin*, of Stonington, rounded to alongside of us, and reported a short passage from our dear country. Our brig (the *Anawan*) is not large, but she looms like a line of battle ship alongside of the little *Penguin*. She is to accompany us to the South. I will endeavor to give you a full account of all our doings at the end of the present season.—All well.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

## HENRY CLAY.

In every direction the eyes of the people are turned toward this great Orator and Statesman, and every day increases the number of those who desire to see him elevated to the Presidency. The tide of popular opinion has set strongly in his favor, and not all the efforts of his opponents can stay its onward course. His services are required by the Republic, and he will again, as he has heretofore, devote his talents and his best energies for the preservation of the liberties and the happiness of the American People. His adversaries may flatter themselves that, as he has not yet been formally nominated, he may not become a candidate. But they will be mistaken. The desire for his election is so general, that he could not, if so inclined, resist the call for his services. Knowing this, we have no hesitation in saying, that he will be required to become a candidate—and, so far as our exertions can avail, we pledge them to his support. We give this pledge under the firm conviction, that in supporting the claims of Mr. CLAY, we are sustaining the Republican principles of which he has always been the able Champion; and are contributing to promote the lasting honor and interest of our country.

## SALEM MURDER.

From a private letter, it appears that both of the Knapps were willing to screen themselves from legal punishment, by becoming witnesses for the government, and that a committee waited on the father of them, to know which should be accepted. The thoughts of sealing the doom of one of his own children, was more than nature could support, and the feelings of the father for a season conquered those of the man. Pointing to the chamber in which the wife of his oldest son lay, he said, "on account of that young creature, save my oldest." The scene is described as agonizing beyond human endurance.

The wife of J. J. Knapp, jr. now but about 20 years old, is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in Salem, and the entire devotion of her husband had become proverbial in that town. She has not yet been permitted to visit him in his prison. Her grief and mental agony are beyond description, and she mourns as those "without hope."

It is lamentable in the highest degree, that the fate of two such beings should be so intimately and so inseparably united. Yet so it is; an innocent and a virtuous, young, and an amiable female, made to adorn her sex, is united with a guilty wretch, whose crimes render him an outlaw from the favor and protection of society.—*Prov. Jour.*

One of the incidents related by Knapp in his confession, is worthy of notice, as an indication of the remarkable cold-bloodedness with which the assassin pursued his "dreadful trade." At the interview which Mr. Knapp had with him in the centre of the Mall, he informed K. that he had seen it stated in the newspapers that 13 stabs were found in the body, but that he did not give more than four or five. Knapp replied, that perhaps he was a little agitated, and could not remember exactly. The assassin said, "No, for after he had done for the old man, he put his fingers upon his pulse, to make certain he was dead."

The whole number now in gaol, charged with the murder of Mr. White, either as principals or accessories, is seven, viz. Richard Chownishfield, Jr. Geo. Crowl-Smith, Daniel Chase, Benjamin Seaman, Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. John F. Knapp, and John C. R. Palmer.

Salem Gaz. June 1.

## THE SOUTH.

From the National Intelligencer.

**The Union.**—The following, taken from a late number of *The Carolinian*, a journal published in Edgefield, South Carolina, is a fair sample of the language held by several prints which support the heresy of the supremacy in Government of a minority—for that, after all, is the long and the short of the doctrine of *Nullification*:

"There now remains but one alternative for us. We must now rely upon the spirit and energy and patriotism of our own State. There can no longer be any doubt in relation to the course to be pursued. All must be united on this subject. We must look to the constitutional remedy in our hands.—Our duty to ourselves, to our fathers, and to our posterity, require it. Our state must assume a stand worthy of herself—of what she was in 1776. She must throw herself upon her sovereignty, and in this attitude check the usurpations of the Federal Government, nullify the odious system which is consuming her vitals, and protect her citizens in the enjoyment of their national and constitutional rights. This is the course for us; in it abides our only salvation. And its adoption involves the momentous question of timid, unmanly, and inglorious submission to an absolute loss of our rights, or a bold, fearless, patriotic, and constitutional vindication of them."

This, it is true, does not say any thing, in direct terms, of the employment of physical force by South Carolina, or any other State, to bring the Union to reason. Other indications however, from even higher sources, are less guarded. We find for example, that at a recent dinner-party, in the vicinity of Charleston, the following were given among other Toasts:

By Governor Miller, (an invited guest).—"The right to fight: The only principle in the law of nations worth preserving."

By the same,—"Our Senators in Congress. Judge Smith and Robert Y. Hayne: The Cato and Brutus of South Carolina; the one will not survive the liberties of his country, and the other is ready to strike the first blow."

By Captain Parker.—"Foreable and effectual resistance to the usurpations of Congress: The rights of the minority first—Union afterwards: The only means by which the Constitution can be revived."

We are a little surprised at the pugnacious tone of Governor MILLER's toast, because he is in reality one of the cleverest men in the State, and has been suspected by the violent men in the State, with some shew of reason, of being disposed to moderation. Such a sentiment, from that quarter, therefore, only shows how extensive, and beyond realization elsewhere, the excitement is in South Carolina, or, rather in the low country of that State.

We perceive that even the Richmond Enquirer begins to be alarmed at the extent of the doctrine which, we believe, Governor GILES was the first to conceive, and the Enquirer the first to promulgate. It is thus that visionary men do mischief. The more powerful their influence, the more dangerous they are, even to themselves.—When they find themselves on the verge of the precipice to which they have been urging others, and all ready to plunge into Chaos together, the stoutest hearts quail, and repent. Of this disposition we see some evidence in the following recent language of the Enquirer:

"While we have such weapons as Truth placed in our hands, such champions as are now rallying under the Banners of the Constitution and the principles of Free Trade, such prospects, as the rapid extinction of the Public Debt open upon us, ought we to rush into such a scheme of dismemberment as the Edgefield paper proposes? Ought we to despair of the Republic? We say to him 'pause—for Heaven's sake pause!'"

The Enquirer should have thought of this before. It should have paused before it sounded the trumpet for the onslaught, which it now deprecates.

We have no fear of any imminent danger from the attempt to put the nullification doctrine in practice. The Yeomanry of South Carolina are not ripe for it. But the extent to which the peace of the Union has been already menaced, ought to be a warning lesson to all those who teach the anti-republican doctrine of the right of the minority to resist the decisions of a majority, expressed in the forms of the Constitution.

## DISUNION.

From the Village Record.

The South-Carolina papers breathe a fire and brimstone spirit against the Tariff. Ripe and red hot for civil war—*for nullification*. The political leaders have kindled a hotter flame than, probably, they had expected. Some what in the predicament they have placed themselves, of the man who set fire to his barn to get rid of the rats, that pestered him. Well, the trial of that question may as well be made now as any time. As to coaxing—and intreating and begging—that is useless any longer. Let them nullify if they dare. Let them, if they can screw their courage to the sticking place, begin the civil war—embellished on their banner—"Down with the Constitution! Rule the Minority!"—We are prepared to say with Alderman Sawbridge—"Let it come."

## FOREIGN.

The Paris Moniteur contains the French Manifesto against Algiers, which details the wrongs of the barbarian Regency. The establishments of France on the African coast have, it seems, been rendered insecure by the avowed design of the Dey to wrest them from her, and her merchants have thus been prevented from forming establishments there. The Dey told the French Consul publicly, that he would not allow a single French cannon to remain on the territory of Algiers, and caused the forts and the commercial establishments to be demolished. For the coral fishery, also, France was originally to pay 17,000 francs. This sum was successively raised to 60,000 and 200,000 francs, and, in 1826, the Dey granted permission to fish for coral to all nations, thus taking away the French privilege. Many private motives of complaint are added, such as the pillage of the vessels of France, or of powers under the protection of her flag; domiciliary visits, and other insults to her Consul; the enactment of higher duties than those settled by treaty; insolence and duplicity in the affair of the Algerine Jews, Baeri and Busuack, and an infringement of the convention in regard to it. In one of the interviews arising out of this business, the Dey struck the French Consul General several times with a fan.

The blockade has cost France twenty millions of francs without doing the enemy much damage. An ineffectual attempt at negotiation was made last July, and nothing is now left but a war.

**The Crown of Spain.**—The King of Spain, who lately married his fourth wife, has no children. In anticipation of an heir by the present Queen, and to disappoint the wishes of the apostolical party, who are anxious to see the crown placed on the head of his brother Don Carlos, in case the Queen should present him with a daughter instead of a son, he has promulgated a decree, just published in the Madrid Gazette of April 3, by which the principle of the Salique law, in the succession to the Spanish Monarchy, is abolished, and that of the succession of females, in default of males, is adopted.

If the king of England should die, his brother William Henry, Duke of Clarence, will succeed him. George was born August 12, 1762. Of the Duke of Clarence, we find the following biography in vol. III. of Dr. Leiper's Encyclopædia Americana, just issued from the Press of Messrs. Carey and Lea, Philad'a. The heir presumptive after the death of the Duke of Clarence, is the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819, daughter of the late Duke of Kent.

"CLARENCE, Duke of. Wm. Henry, Prince of England, second brother of King George IV. born August 21, 1765, was educated for the Navy, and passed through all the ranks, but received no command. In the House of Lords he constantly opposed the War policy of the Minister. Humanity is indebted to him for his exertions for the abolition of the slave trade. His uniting with the opposition contributed to the overthrow of Pitt and Addington; but he still lived on the best terms with the royal family. He was passionately attached to the celebrated actress, Mrs. Jordan, with whom he was connected many years, and had several children by her. She died at Bordeaux in 1816. The Duke of Clarence conducted Louis XVIII. to the coast of France in 1814.—He married the Princess Adelaide, of Saxe Meiningen, July 11, 1818, and was desirous of fixing his residence thenceforth at Osnabruck. He lives now with his wife in London. In 1827, under Canning's administration, the Duke of Clarence was appointed Lord High Admiral of England, but he retired from that office soon after the Duke of Wellington had been made Premier."

## A ROMAN CELEBRATION.

The birth-day of Washington was celebrated by fifty Americans at Rome on the 23d of February last. J. Fenimore Cooper presided, and P. Schermerhorn acted as Vice President.—The Rev. Mr. Dubois, the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, Mr. J. G. Morris, Mr. Manigault, and Mr. Dundas, of Pennsylvania, were present. "The Palazzo Strozzi," at which this festival was held, "was once the residence of the celebrated Alberti, the poet of liberty, who dedicated a poem on liberty to Washington." The festivities were closed with a ball in the evening, and are said to have been interesting and delightful.

The free people of color in the island of Jamaica have established a newspaper called the *Jamaica Watchman*.—This circumstance may be esteemed evidence of a new paper established by people of color in an island so long the seat of slavery and injustice to a man, is among the remarkable circumstances of the age.



# POETRY.

## STANZAS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "RICHELIEU."  
I've sat and seen one bright wave chase  
Its fellow on the strand,  
Then fall away, not leave a trace  
Upon the pebbles sand—  
Though scarce the pebbles felt the shock,  
The waves have worn the solid rock!

I've sat and heard the autumn wind  
Amidst the branches play,  
So softly mild, so blandly kind,  
It scarcely stirred the spray—  
Yet soon it bore its ev'ning birth,  
To wither on its native earth.

I've sat and seen the ev'ning sun  
Sink from the golden sky,  
His long bright rays of glory run,  
And close his golden eye;  
So slow he mov'd, so chang'd the light,  
And yet he left the world in night.

And like you sea is human life,  
Events, like billows roll,  
Moment on moment, stride on strife,  
That change us to the soul—  
And joys, like autumn leaves, fall fast—  
None stay—and none gild the past.

I've stood on earth's most daring height,  
And seen day's ruler rise,  
In his magnificence of light,  
To triumph through the skies,  
And all the darkness of the world,  
Far from his shining presence hide.

All too that fades upon the earth,  
Too weak to linger here,  
Re-blossoms with a second birth,  
To deck the coming year.  
Shall bloom, then, man's eternal dower,  
Be fairer than a falling flower?

Ah no! like autumn leaves that die,  
That bloom again in spring,  
Fresh joys shall rise from those gone by,  
And purer incense bring;  
And when, like suns, hope sets in night,  
Shall she not beam from worlds more bright?

# MISCELLANY.

## THE EFFECTS OF REGIMEN.

SOCRATES is said to have been the only inhabitant of Athens, who, during the prevalence of the plague in that city, escaped infection: this circumstance the historians unanimously attribute to the strict temperance which he constantly observed—in conjunction it may be added, with his well-known equanimity of mind under the most trying circumstances.

Cicero is described by Plutarch as being at one period of his life, extremely weakly and emaciated: and affected with a debilitated condition of the stomach, which obliged him to restrict himself to a very small portion of simple food. He travelled to Athens, however, for the recovery of his health—where by resorting to Gymnastic exercises, his body was so much strengthened, that in a short period it became firm and robust. His voice also, which had been harsh and feeble, was rendered full, sweet, and sonorous.

The same author informs us, that Julius Cæsar was originally of a slender habit of body—had a soft and pale skin—was troubled with pains in the head, and subject to epilepsy—but by continual marches, a simple mode of life, and plain food, he was enabled to bear up against his infirmities—and found the exercises and hardships of a military life the most effectual remedy for the diseases with which he was threatened.

Journal of Health.

Caution.—Some persons are so fond of odoriferous plants and flowers, as to have them in their bed-chamber. This, however, is a dangerous practice, many of them being so powerful as to overcome the senses entirely. Even plants that are not in flower, and have no smell, yet injure the air during the night, and in the absence of the sun, by impregnating it with nitrogen and carbonic acid gas; although in the daylight they rather improve the atmosphere by yielding oxygen gas.

A melancholy proof of this, recorded by Dr. Curry, occurred in October, 1814, at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Sherbrook having fre- quently had his pinery robbed, the water determined to sit up and see. He accordingly posted him- self with a loaded fowling piece in the green house, where it is supposed he fell asleep, and in the morning was found dead upon the ground, with all the appearance of suffocation, evidently occasioned by the discharge of mephitic gas from the plants during the night.

Speaking Out.—Those who have never spoken in public, can scarcely judge of the consternation of an old lady who spoke out in church.—It was formerly the custom, in country towns, for those who lived several miles from the church to remain during the interval between morning and evening service. On this occasion she had taken some milk in a pitcher for the children;—and in the most interesting part of the worship, a dog who had followed them into the pew, thrust his head into the pitcher. Whether his head was too large or the pitcher too small, it is not our province to determine; but, having regaled him- self, the pitcher obstinately retained its

position, and he was discovered back- ing out with the pitcher stuck fast up- on his head and the milk streaming in every direction on his head and about his ears.—"Get out pup!" says the old lady. Frightened at the sound of her own voice—"O dear, I spoke out in meeting!" said she—"There! I spoke out again—O dear me, I keep talking all the time." Bridgeton (N. J.) Whig.

Diamond cut Diamond.—A few weeks ago a "sporting character" looking in at the Hygeia Hotel, just to see if he could fall in with any subjects, but finding none, and understanding, from the respectable proprietor, Mr. Parks, that he could not be accommodated with a private room, wherein, to exer- cise the mysteries of his craft, felt the time begin to hang heavy on his hands; so in order to dispel ennui he took out a pack of cards and began to amuse the by-standers, in the bar-room, with a number of ingenious tricks with them, which soon drew a crowd around him. "Now," said he, after giving them a good shuffle and slapping the pack down upon a table, "I'll bet any man ten dollars I can cut the Jack of hearts at the first attempt." Nobody seemed inclined to take him up, however, till at last a weather-beaten New England skipper, in a pea-jacket, stumped him- self exclaiming, "Darn'd if I don't bet you!" But stop! let me see if all's right." Then taking up and inspect- ing it, as if to see that there was no de- ception in it, he returned it to the ta- ble, and began to fumble about in a side pocket, first taking out a jack- knife, and then a twist of tobacco, &c. till he produced a roll of bank notes, from which he took one of ten dollars, and handed it to a by-stander; the gam- bler did the same, and taking out a pen- knife, and literally cutting the pack in two through the middle, turned with an air of triumph to the company, and demanded if he had not cut the Jack of hearts. "No, I'll be darn'd if you have," bawled out Jonathan, "for here it is safe and sound." At the same time producing the card from his pocket, whither he had dexterously conveyed it while pretending to examine the pack, to see if it was "all right." The company were convulsed with laugh- ter, while the poor "child of chance" was fain to confess that "it was hard getting to windward of a yankee."

Norfolk Herald.

Animal Magnetism.—The following fact, which is so interesting to the his- tory of Magnetism, has taken place in the Department of Gers, at the resi- dence of the Judge of the Peace for the Canton of Condon, in the presence of divers respectable persons:—

John —, a farmer, aged 32, had an abscess inside of the upper part of the leg. The professional men who attended him, prevailed on the patient to submit to a puncture, but the opera- tion required the greatest caution and fortitude, as the crural artery, which traversed the tumor, was frightfully en- larged.

Count de B—, whose magnetical power is remarkable, proposed to magnetise the patient, to produce in- sensibility in that part of the body where the operation was to be perform- ed, for the purpose of sparing him those sufferings which would be unavoidable in a waking state. The proposal was accepted. At the end of two minutes the patient was plunged into a magnetic state. Somnolency manifested itself immediately, but without any particu- lar consciousness. The patient replied to his magnetiser, that he sought him in vain, and that he could neither see the disease, nor the cause thereof.—Dr. Lar\*\*\* performed the surgical op- eration, which had been deemed requi- site, with the greatest dexterity. He repeatedly plunged the instrument in- to the opening made by the bistoury, in order to give an issue to the puru- lent matter, when its flow was impeded by albuminous flakes. The wound was afterwards bound up.

During the whole operation the pa- tient remained motionless like a statue, without his magnetical sleep being in the least disturbed; and on the physi- cians proposing that the magnetical state should be interrupted, M. de B. spontaneously awoke the patient. Dr. R. approached him, and asked if he would submit to the operation. "I must," replied the patient, "because it is necessary." Dr. R. then announced to him that it would be useless to be- gin again, as the operation had been performed already. The astonishment of the patient was excessive, when proofs of this were exhibited to him. He had felt nothing, experienced no- thing, and absolutely remembered no- thing but the act of M. de B. when he placed the palm of his hand on his fore- head to make him fall asleep.

Public Roads.—The turnpike roads of England are about twenty thousand miles in length, and upwards of a mil- lion sterling is annually expended in their repair and maintenance.

The West.—It is stated that seven fine steam boats are in active operation on Lake Erie, besides a great number of schooners in a full and profitable employment. The Buffalo Republican, alluding to the almost incredible in- crease of business on that lake for the last four or five years, says—

"The map of the entire globe does not present another sheet of water so strikingly peculiar as that of Lake E- rie. It literally commands the naviga- ble waters of North America. From the south, a steam boat has already as- cended the Allegheny, to Warren, and a trifling improvement of the Chau- tauque outlet will enable steamboats from New Orleans to approach within 8 miles of Portland harbor. From the North, the vessels of Lake Ontario have already visited Lake Erie, through the Welland canal and river. The same spirit of enterprise, that produ- ced the Welland canal, it is believed, will soon be able to overcome the nat- ural impediments to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and open an easy and uninterrupted communication from

Lake Erie, through Lake Ontario, to Montreal and Quebec. The ease with which a canal of sufficient capacity to pass steam boats can be opened be- tween Lake Michigan and the naviga- ble waters of the Mississippi, is well known. The enterprise has long been agitated, and will, it is believed, soon be accomplished. But this will not be the only channel of intercourse between Lake Erie and the Gulf of Mexi- co. From the southern shores of Lake Erie, the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals will open a communication through the Ohio river to the Mississippi. Lake Erie, therefore, may be regarded as a great central reservoir, from which open in all directions the most extensive channels of inland navigation to be found in the world, enabling vessels of the lake to traverse the whole interior of the country, to visit the Atlantic at the north or in the south, and to col- lect the products, the luxuries, and wealth of every clime and country."

The Fair Sex in Olden Time.—In the reign of Henry VIII. Sir A. Fitzherbert, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, wrote a Treatise entitled the Book of Husbandry, from which the following is extracted; "it is a wife's occupation to wyndow all manner of cornes, to make malte, and washe, and winge, to make heyre, sheve corne, (reap,) and in tyme of neede, to helpe her husband to fill the muck wayne or dung carte, drive ploughe, to load heyre, corne, and such other. And to go to ryde in the mar- ket to sel butter, chese, milk, eggs, chekyns, capons, beeves, pygges, geese and all manner of cornes."

The medical virtues of Asparagus have long been supposed to be much greater than the faculty have admitted them to be; in corroboration of which a French physician has lately ascertain- ed that this vegetable possesses extra- ordinary powers in quieting excessive action of the heart and arteries.

Spots on the Sun.—A writer in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, attributes the late cold weather to the spots and umbra on the sun's surface. Four spots, he observes, were quite visible on the morning of the 23d May. The nucleus of three was connected by a kind of umbra or net work, covering a considerable space; and in fact the whole disc was covered with corruga- tions and luculi. Its beams are pale and weak; and by an Eudiometrical expe- riment, its illuminating properties are quite deficient; when concentrated by a strong convex lens, they are quite fee- ble in igniting combustible substances. Dr. Herschell made a table of the spotted years, and found them the greatest grain seasons in Europe; and there is no doubt, says the writer, but the spots this year will have a favorable effect upon English grain in this re- gion, (though unfavorable to the hor- ticultural productions) as from its for- wardness and luxuriant growth, there was great danger of extensive injury. The spots are easily discerned by a common telescope with a colored glass for several hours after sunrise.

Grapes.—Dr. J. W. Smith, of Lock- port, Niagara county, says, in the last American Farmer, that the best ma- nure for grapes is coal dust, cinders, and scales of iron, or black oxide of iron from the forge, properly mixed with fine garden mold. The thought struck him from a knowledge that the grapes flourish best in volcanic dis- tricts. His experience has proved the superior value of this manure.

The London Court Journal of the 24th April, mentions that the Duke of Sussex, whose passion for collecting

Scriptures is known, has in his library no fewer than 4,000 volumes of Bibles, comprising a copy of almost every edi- tion ever issued from the press. This collection is intended to be bequeathed to Trinity College, Cambridge.

# TEMPERANCE.

OWING to intervening circum- stances, the meeting of the Tem- perance Society of Gettysburg, and its vic- inity, (that was to have been held on the 12th) is postponed to Saturday the 26th of June inst. at the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at which time an address suitable to the occasion will be delivered. The Ladies and Gentlemen generally, are requested to attend.

GEO. SWENEY, Secretary.

June 8.

# NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons con- cerned, that the account of JOHN MYERS and JOHN STUTHEBECKER, Trus- tees of GABRIEL SPANGLER, an Habitual Drunkard, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettys- burg, on Monday the 23d day of August next.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

June 8.

# NOTICE.

THE Auditors appointed to settle and adjust the rates and propor- tions due and payable to the Creditors of the Estate of JOSEPH LOBACH, deceased, will meet again for that pur- pose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on Satur- day the 30th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }  
JAMES MCOSH, }  
GEO. ROBINETTE, }

June 8.

# Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, residing in Liberty township, Ad- ams county, in April last, a black ser- vant woman, named

MILLA DIGGS.

Whoever returns her to me, shall re- ceive the above reward, but no charges.

ROBERT S. GRIER.

June 8.

# NOW FOR PRIZES!

THE TENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 19th of June.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn			
Ballots.			
SCHEME.			
1 prize of \$25,000	51 prizes of \$80		
1 do 6,000	51 do 60		
1 do 5,000	102 do 50		
1 do 3,918	102 do 40		
10 do 1,000	101 do 30		
10 do 500	102 do 20		
10 do 300	1326 do 12		
20 do 200	11475 do 6		
30 do 100			

Tickets, \$6, Halves, \$3,

Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, June 8.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 9.

22 49 38 59 3 35 25 21 32

21 32 35—A PRIZE OF 2,500 Dols.

21 38 49—A PRIZE OF 300 Dollars,

Besides several of 50, 20, 10, &c.

Sold by CLARKSON.

# SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Menallen township, Ad- ams county, on the 23d of May, a bound boy, named

JOHN LAMPLEY,

about 15 years of age—stout built.—The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension—but no thanks or charges.

HENRY BENDER.

June 1.

# \$5 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, liv- ing in Gettysburg, Pa. on the morn- ing of the 23d ult. an indentured appren- tice to the Tailoring business, named

HENRY BODENHEIMER, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; about 18 years of age. He has a scar on one arm, and is lame in one ankle. He had a white hat, green frock coat, and dark grey cassinet pantaloon. The above

who will apprehend and confine said apprentice in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

GEORGE ARMOR.

Gettysburg, June 1.

# IRON.

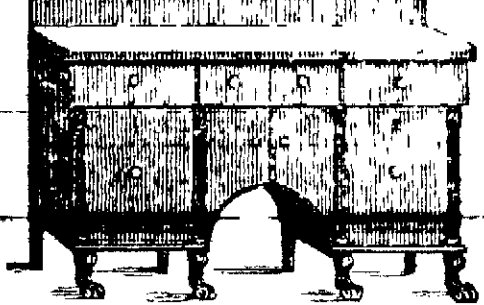
THE Subscriber begs leave to in- form the Public, that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of IRON, of the best quality, such as

Dearborn Tire, of all sizes,  
Gig Tire, do  
Horse-shoe Iron, heavy and light,  
Square and Round Iron,  
Scollop Iron,  
Plough Irons, Nail Rods,  
Band and Strap Iron,  
Bar-Iron, assorted,  
Wire, &c. &c.

which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for CASH.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 1.



# CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknow- ledgments for the liberal patron- age which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of in- forming his Friends and Customers, and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business, in West York-street, where he is prepa- red to execute the neatest and most FASHIONABLE WORK;—which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of the different kinds of

# FURNITURE,

of a quality which he only asks an exa- mination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable. His terms are Cash; but he will take Country Pro- duce and Lumber in exchange—for which he will allow the highest prices. He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepa- red to make

# COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the busi- ness, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the ge- neral satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

D. Heagy would also inform the Public, that he has procured a

# Turning Machinery,

with which he intends to execute all work appertaining to it—such as Hal- lers' Blocks, Carriage and Waggon Hubs, &c. which he will warrant to be done in a workmanlike manner.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the right for SAMUEL DAVIS'

# Patent Bedstead,

a new and useful improvement, will keep them ready made at his Shop.—Any person wishing to purchase, can be accommodated immediately.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, June 8.

# RECOMMENDATION.

We have examined DAVIS' Patent Bedstead, as made by Mr. D. Heagy, of this place, and consider this to be the best plan on which Bedsteads ever have been made, for convenience and firmness.

B. GILBERT,

WM. GILLESPIE,

A. WALTER, Jr.

Gettysburg, June 8.

# CALL & SEE THE

# CHEAP GOODS

AT THE

# New Store.

# J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has pur- chased from Gen. T. C. MILLER, his entire Stock of Goods; and has just returned from the City with a full as- sortment of

# SEASONABLE

# GOODS;

which he is just opening at the old Stand, corner of York street and the Centre Square. His supply of Goods is larger than was ever opened there before—and as they have been purcha- sed entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to sell them very low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. He invites the Public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, June 1.

# A FEW COPIES OF

# Mr. Webster's Speech,

for Sale at this Office.